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The Muse.

BY REQUEST.
BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

“In all things that have beauty there is nothing so more comely than liberty.”—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows
At daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun,
When he sinks in his glory,
At rest from the view,
And calls on the planet
To blaze in the blue—
There is beauty, but where is the beauty to see
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bond
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
(On the bosom of love—
When the morn in her midness
Is footing on the dew,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky—
There is beauty, but where is the beauty to see
More proud than the front of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,
Untried it has,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue—
When the voice of the tempest,
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sails on the bill—
There is beauty, but where is the beauty to see
More proud than the brow of a nation when free?

Miscellaneous.

A Chapter on Boys.

Boys! What a world of civilized heads, dirty faces, chapped hands, and crooked, toothless boots this simple little monkey-shaped creature, living, moving, investing of mischief and sport? Creatures who run, tumble, scratch, bite, scream, chatter, and hammer their way through the world with the greatest possible impudence and nonchalance. They are the things which so worry the dignity of Old Folio, who tries to keep them in rows, but fails, for they are like crooked pins—can't be kept straight. They turn the homestead side down, keep a continual uproar in the streets, batter things every way; make life a misery, and threaten to pull creation to pieces. They are all pervading. They are found in the woods, in the fields, in the streets, in the vic, in the cellar, in the barn, in church, in taverns and saloons, in stores and shops, on trees, under ground—everywhere; and ever the same noise, jostling, original bores. They wait not upon care, but away they dash upon their reckless train, apparently heeding nothing—lost in the giddy whirl of their sports—yet not a single more is made, nor a word uttered by the old Governor but their ready eye and ear catches it and lays it up in their storehouse of incidents for future consideration.

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership. When the killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to do it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take the choice of pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly.

Frenchman—“Vich piece will you have—see piece will tell on him, or so piece vat hint got no tail?”

Yankee—“The piece with the tail on.”

Frenchman—“Zen by garyou can't take him. I take so over one.”

Upon turning around, the Yankee found the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it into the pig's mouth!

Bulls.—Specimens and varieties of the famous animal are numerous. There are the scriptural bulls of Bashan; the astronomical bull of Zodiac; the mythological Cretan bull slaughtered by Hercules; the agricultural Durham bull; the ecclesiastical bull of the Pope; the historical bull Apis, of Egypt; the sacrificial bull of China; the military bull of the old Roman shield; the monetary bull on ‘change; the juvenile bull at Cack Robin's funeral; the Imperial Old Bull; the imperial John Bull; the national Irish bull, and the American Bull Run.

We respect and venerate the pulpit and the true minister of God within their proper sphere. But history and our own experience prove to us that there are not always conformed to the duties and service of that sphere? Indeed, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that at this moment the pulpit, in the occupancy of thousands of professed ministers of God, is the most guilty thing in America, and has been more guilty than the press, wicked as that has been, in the instigation of those deeds and practices which have caused the rupture of our once happy Union.—*Balt. Sun.*

Before her marriage, the Queen of England was a wayward and fitful young woman, subject to the most variable caprices, and entirely uncontrollable by her ministers. Shrewd politicians have always ascribed the calm and equable course of British policy to the influence of Prince Albert, who was one of the most shrewd and accomplished diplomats.

When Dr. Franklin was making his first experiments in electricity, he wished to try its effects on a hen, and while holding the wire to the bird, it struggled and he required the whole charge himself. On recovering from the shock, he good naturedly remarked that “instead of killing a hen by electricity he had nearly killed a goose.”

In the space of forty years Mexico has had no fewer than fifty-five different governments.

One asked Mr. Patrick McQuire if he knew Tim Duffy. “Know him?” answered he, “why, he is a very near relative of mine; he once proposed to marry my sister Kate!”

By H. J. STABLE.

44th Year.

Sudden Deaths.

Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, says that very few sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the doctor says the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden deaths were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who died from disease of the heart. Nine out of the sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs; that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The doctor goes on to enumerate the causes that may produce congestion of the lungs. They are—cold feet; tight shoes; tight clothing; costiveness; sitting still until chilled through after being warmed by labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close-heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking; and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen our valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of a heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be incurable, and hence men may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

The Explosive Quality of Kerosene or Coal Oil.—The fire marshal of Philadelphia, in his annual report, makes the following remarks on the manufacture and explosive qualities of kerosene or coal oil, now getting to be so extensively used.

Kerosene is fast taking the place of camphine and other burning fluids as a light. There is a great confidence reposed in it, from a prevalent belief that it is the safest of all the burning fluids, being generally considered exempt from the chances of explosion. This confidence would not be misplaced if the distillers of it would always extract the whole of the benzine, which is the explosive constituent from the oil. As many of the manufacturers, tempted by the prospect of increased gains, do not do this, every consumer of the fluid runs a greater or less risk in its use, unless fortunate enough to secure the pure oil. It is likewise known that some of the distillers of burning fluid have been using, in its manufacture, benzine, as a substitute for turpentine, the Southern block-ade having caused the latter article to be high, while the former is cheap. Fluid thus adulterated is terribly explosive. A view of these facts, which are criminal and sometimes even murderous in their consequences, sense of duty impels me to give timely warning to everybody to be cautious in their purchases of kerosene and burning fluids.

The Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.—A City Destroyed!—The terrible eruption of Vesuvius continued at last accounts, and two-thirds of the city of Torre is said to have been destroyed. A letter dated Naples, Dec. 28th, says:

Covered with snow, vomiting ashes still like a ten thousand horse power factory chimney, with a ruined city lying at its feet, such is the spectable which Vesuvius presents. The municipal building, a fine old historical edifice of the time of the Aragonians, had been destroyed. Out of a population of 22,000, 15,000 are fugitives. Between 50 and 60 houses have already fallen, and 320 are falling; the rest are more or less injured. Out of eleven churches four only are uninjured; but there is another fearful source of danger—the sulphurous exhalations which are emitted in every direction, and which render houses in other respects comparatively safe, uninhabitable. By these exhalations, five or six persons, and all the animals, such as cats, dogs, mice, and the fishes in the sea, have already been killed. In fact two-thirds of the city have been destroyed.

Coffin Robbers in England.—A gang of coffin robbers have been detected at Weston, Somerset county, England. The leader was the sexton of the church, and the party were accustomed to open vaults, break coffins with tools, cut out the lead lining, and take the lead, with the coffin handles and plates, to sell as old iron at Bradford. The wood of the coffin and the bones of its inmate were broken up and stowed away in the further corner of the vault. This has been going on for over three years, and at least fifty coffins, including those of some of the prominent people of the neighborhood—noblemen and others have been thus outraged.

Very Lamentable.—An amusing sword presentation was made on the 17th by the officers of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania to their Colonel, William Sirrell. The presentation speech of Captain Gillespie was:—“Here we are, and here it is. This is a bully sword, and comes from bully fellows. Take it, and use it in a bully manner.” Colonel Sirrell's reply was:—“Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink.”

Among the articles found in General Zolkofer's camp at Mill Spring, Kentucky, were sixty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-six thousand pounds of coffee and twelve thousand pounds of tobacco.

A young and beautiful damsel near Frankfort, Kentucky, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and eloping with the other.

Caution is speed when danger is at hand.

Various.

What day in spring is commanded to go ahead? March's fourth.

What is that which looks like a cat, is not a cat and yet is a cat? A kitten.

How does a young man of genuine integrity resemble a thief? He is difficult to find.

A German writer observes that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

Mr. Griepes, the usurer, to whom a six-pence always looks as large as a cart-wheel, is in the habit of holding his breath while the tailor measures him so that his garments will require less cloth.

Some of the medical journals are much distracted about the custom of lying in bed the habit of being out of bed is, we think, a great deal more to be guarded against.

No doubt honesty is the best policy, but those who do honest things merely because they think it good policy are not honest.

Spare that you may speed; fast that you may feast; labor that you may live; and run that you may rest.

Difficulties and strong men, like strop and razor, are made for each other.

The story that Mrs. Eunice Bradley, residing in Tunal county, Ohio, had recently been blessed with eight children at a birth, turns out to be untrue.

The Committee on the Investigation of Contracts have, before their several contracts signed by Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, though he sent a communication to Congress declaring that he had never made any contracts, all such being drawn up by the hands of his friends.

Pulpit politicians are poor things in this country, and there are many indications that this class of preaching has abouted to pay.

The falling of \$10,000 in the revenue from a brewer's pens in one year, is not the least significant among the signs.—*Harvard Tower.*

A Fight with a Muskrat.—A few days since a desperate and rather novel battle occurred in Muskrat township, this county, between a young man named Ulrich, and a large muskrat. It appears that while Mr. Ulrich was walking along the Union Canal he noticed a muskrat in a field, secreted behind some bushes. Quietly moving up to the animal, he thought with one blow to musk dead at his feet. But not so easily done. The rat, on the application of the young man's foot, showed battle, and made at him like a savage dog, compelling Mr. U. to retreat a short distance. The animal, however, took advantage of his victory, and followed its assailant, making several attempts at the throat of the young man, fortunately succeeding only in tearing his vest and coat. At this stage of the battle—both combatants pretty near exhausted—the young man happily procured a stick, and soon ended the battle by taking the life of the fighting rat. That a muskrat would attack a man of give battle is something new at least to us; but we have the above from authority that dare not be questioned.—*Midland (Pa.) Journal.*

A Singular Case.—There is a woman now living in Freeport, Illinois, who is deaf, having been so from infancy, and yet, without the aid of hearing, is enabled to carry on a conversation with her husband and children, which is perfectly intelligible and answers all ordinary purposes.

She is said to understand all her husband says by the motion of his lips simply. Her little child of four years is also easily understood, and all his wants attended to, through the same medium. The parents are both said to be intelligent and well-educated people. The gentleman himself was at one time president of the Boston Mercantile Association, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at his place of residence.

Larceny.—A negro was arrested yesterday and committed to jail by Justice Beeder, to answer the charge of larceny. It appears that he had stolen two pieces of cloth from the store of Dr. Daniel Eppler. He gave the name of Richard Johnston, and acknowledged himself a fugitive slave, and said he came here in company with three others. If this is the kind of chattles we get now, what may we expect if the Abolitionists carry out their schemes of freeing the slaves, and pouring upon us a horde of thieves and beggars, who can only be kept in the paths of rectitude by a task-master?—*Harrisburg paper.*

Punishment of a Murderer in Michigan.—Wm. D. Kugin was convicted in Michigan, last week, of a murder marked by very atrocious circumstances. In accordance with the law of the State, he was taken to the State prison, there to endure solitary confinement for life. From the time he enters his cell, he will never see a face again. His meals are conveyed to him through an opening in his cell, and when it becomes necessary for human beings to approach him, they are hooded so as to conceal their features.

American Oysters in France.—M. Casta, a Frenchman, has succeeded in transporting to Havre, from Baltimore and other places in North America, and acclimating two new species of oyster of a very delicious kind. The same attempt is to be made in other parts of France.

A Good Speculation.—Variety is the spice of life, but the variety of the tariff has given life to spice, one merchant having realized, on the rise of pepper alone, \$30,000.—*Boston Bulletin.*

It sounds odd, but it is all right enough, that a spiritual shepherd often mangles one of his sheep.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

At—Red, White and Blue.

Respectfully Appropriated to Brigadier Genl. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, U. S. A.

Ye sons of green Erin assemble,
And join in the battle's array;
The usurpers and traitors shall tremble,
When they see the Brigade in the fray.
Go! march to the battle-field proudly,
Let the foe at your might be dismayed;
And the trumpet of fame shall sound loudly,
The praise of the Irish Brigade, &c.

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And the trumpet of fame shall sound loudly,
The praise of the Irish Brigade, &c.

Old Erin! now looks of the ocean,
And hears the fierce battle of Mars,
And the strength of her heart's high devotion,
Is raised for the stripes and the stars.
And she raises her voice loud as thunder,
That voice which was always obeyed,
While the enemy look on and shudder,
With the sword of the Irish Brigade, &c.

In view of the guilt and the treason,
The Goddess of Liberty sighs;
Let us up and defend her in season,
And bring back the joy of her eyes.
Hear the thrusters and thrusters of you proudly,
Nor let your march be delayed,
Till the foe lies in terror before you,
When charged by the Irish Brigade, &c.

Glant Macneil, the General commanding,
The Union of the country, is to fight the host of the Star Spangled Banner,
His soldiers they all love him sincerely,
And his honor they will never degrade,
While his name is spoken reverently,
By the boys of the Irish Brigade, &c.

Onward to the field they march proudly,
Those defenders of the Union arrayed,
Whose time is now spread far and widely,
While the enemy look on and shudder,
“Forward!” he cries, “on to battle!”
Let the star of the glory be shed,
Broad on the banner's loud rattle,
We're the boys of the Irish Brigade, &c.

General Meagher Assuming Command of his Brigade.

At the formal reception, in General Sumner's Division, of Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, whose appointment had been recently confirmed by the Senate, the Irish Brigade made a grand demonstration. The General had received to assume command of the brigade until after his appointment was confirmed. Since those Irish regiments went on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and joined General Sumner's Division, Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-third, had been acting Brigadier General. At noon General Meagher, accompanied by Major Warrington, Captain Trainor, Dr. Reynolds, of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, who is to be Brigade Surgeon; Major O'Neill, commander of the batteries; Captains Hogan and Mahon, and several other artillery officers, rode over the Long Bridge to the camp ground. General Shields joined the party on the ground. The brigade was drawn up in line, on a commanding eminence, a few miles from Alexandria.

When Gen. Meagher and escorts, splendidly mounted, were riding up the hill, the brigade, crowding the brow with brilliant bayonets, presented a brilliant appearance. He was received by Col. Nugent, who rode a cream colored charger. The General and party rode along the line, after which the troops passed in review. The men were in excellent spirits. Each of the regiments looked remarkably well. The Sixty-third was under command of Lieut. Col. Fowler. Lieut. Col. Buckle, recently of the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, who has just been appointed Colonel of the Sixty-third, in place of Col. Enright, will take command of the regiment. The Irish flag and Stars and Stripes were carried side by side in each regiment. When Gen. Shields arrived on the ground the brigade marched in review again. After the review the officers of the different regiments came forward and formed a semicircle. Then Colonel Nugent transferred the command of the brigade to Gen. Meagher.

General Shields was introduced to the officers and men, to whom he made a few appropriate remarks. He expressed his delight at the performances he had witnessed. There was material in the men, he said, to make an excellent brigade, but they required drilling in some indispensable manoeuvres to render them thoroughly efficient on the battle field. If the officers would handle it well he would say for the men that the brigade would do honor to the two nations whose flags they intended to support, and whose honor was to some extent committed to their hands. He enjoined upon them to see to it that, so far as their conduct was concerned, neither nation should be disgraced.

The troops cheered him enthusiastically. They also gave hearty cheers for General Meagher, followed by cheers for the Colonels. The troops then returned to their quarters. The Irish Brigade will be held as the reserve of the Division.—*Boston Amer. and Com. Adv., Feb. 7.*

A Question.—At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

A Canadian paper says that one of their officers, on hearing that the militia were to be called out, sent his commission to his Lieutenant Colonel, indorsed as follows: “dear Curnel, I beg to resign my commission. Being a disciple of Krist, I cannot take up the sword.”

Out west when a preacher goes to preaching politics, they “stop his fodder.” It acts like magic.

The Folly of Emancipation.

There is no infatuation less able to stand the scrutiny of reason and common sense than that which believes negro emancipation would contribute to the success of our arms, or the restoration of that fraternity without which peace could not be permanent and lasting. The adoption of such a policy as this, in obedience to the clamor of a noisy faction of Abolitionists who have been the worst enemies of our domestic peace for the last thirty years, would divide the Northern people, now substantially united in fighting for the Union under the Constitution, demoralize the army, produce discord and contention, and force upon the country a question far more embarrassing than the slave question—namely, the negro question. The emancipation of the slaves, instead of concluding our domestic troubles, would only re-open them in a more embarrassing form. The negroes of the South have now a fixed hope sanctioned by the Constitution; and there is no reason why we should enable our heads about them one way or the other. They can do us little harm as slaves, and no good as freemen. Our policy, therefore, is to prosecute a vigorous war against rebellion, without wasting our strength upon foreign and extraneous issues. Should the Abolitionists carry their point and drive the Administration into issuing a decree of universal emancipation, the effect, if any, would be to force upon our immediate attention the question, what shall be done with the negroes.

But while the rebellion lasts we do not believe that a decree of emancipation would have even this effect. It could only divide the North and embitter the South during the prosecution of the war, rendering its result more doubtful than it now is. The Government would be crippled by the utter annihilation of the Union sentiment, still prevalent in portions of the Southern States; the war would assume the character of conquest or extermination on one side, and resistance to the death on the other—and if, in spite of these obstacles, it should terminate in the entire emancipation of the rebel States, instead of bringing us peace and quietness, it would put us in our exhausted and impoverished condition, with four millions of negroes on our hands to protect and provide for. They could never assimilate with the white population upon terms of equality—never be made citizens of this nation; and the Northern people would have either to bear enormous taxation for the purpose of colonizing them, or contribute to their support as free and idle vagrants.

A nation so extensive and diversified in its interests as ours can never be governed by narrow theories. Our sympathies must be as boundless as the continent, and our toleration as expansive. The fathers of the Republic in their wisdom comprehended this great truth when they formed a Constitution adapted to all parts of the country—a Constitution enabling the New England States and the Southern States to live under one Government, without compelling uniformity in their domestic institutions. And it is because infuriated men in both sections have sought to force their narrow sectional views upon the whole country, that we are now plunged in the horrors of civil war. The Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South are the great criminals who have embroiled a whole people in fratricidal strife, and until they are both exterminated, we cannot hope for peace. The extreme opinions of neither of these incendiary factions can ever govern this country in peace. We can never all become Secessionists, or all Abolitionists. Our only safety lies in being by the tolerant and comprehensive principles of the Constitution, which are alike removed from both extremes. If the Union is to be preserved, the Southern man must learn to live in peace with the New England Yankee so long as he renders his vanguard harmless by confining them to his own territory; and the New England man must learn to tolerate the most extreme type of pro-slaveryism so long as it keeps within Constitutional limits. Upon any other basis than this—the original foundation of our Government—we can never expect that a people inhabiting a continent, and differing in origin, institutions, mental characteristics and education, will ever live in harmony. If one section determines to impose its peculiar ideas upon the whole nation, and will admit no difference of opinion—if, instead of a Union of equal States with each exercising absolute control over its domestic concerns, the aim of the war is to render us a homogeneous people in every particular, we have indeed undertaken an impossible task. But as the true purpose of the Government is restoration and not alteration, its success depends, in a great measure, upon the fidelity with which it adheres to this great object—Emancipation would be a fatal departure.—*Patric & Union.*

In a Russian town not far from St. Petersburg were found, not long ago, a pair of boots containing the mangled legs of the owner, who must have been devoured by the wolves which infest the neighborhood in winter.

Cling to the Constitution as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest close around him.”—*Daniel Webster.*

Blondin is astonishing the Londoners. His last feat is a pantomime drama, in which he enacts the character of an ape.

Terms of Admission.

Let there should be any weak-kneed Democrats, whose patriotic impulses incline them to enter the trap about to be set by the Republican leaders, we direct their attention to the following terms of admission to the new party, as stated in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

“One thing is certain, that between the grooved and fearlessly sustained principles of the entire Republican party and a large portion of what was formerly the Democratic party, there was no important difference, either in the purposes to be attained or the manner of their attainment. Therefore, a union with that wing of the Democracy of the most simple as well as practical character. It requires no invitation on the part of the Republican party, provided the man who thus boasts of his adherence to a principle are honest, and if there is any reason to believe that they are not, they will be as ready to give up all their preference with regard to men, all their corrupt predilections on the subject of organizations, and coming into the enthusiastic ranks of the Republican party, with those principles of high regard for the Union and respect for the Constitution, which have so far rendered these men decent in the eyes of their countrymen, and which act would give them a position in the politics of the Union which no struggle or covenant of their own, as a separate organization, would possibly accomplish. But to ask the Republican party to give up one of its sublime principles—to ask them to surrender a single feature of its creed or compromise its organization to conciliate any mob or set of men, would be as ridiculous and as unbecomingly the endorsement of the Lord's prayer, by omitting the injunction against staining to facilitate the thief or that on murder to compromise with the assassin.”

We commend the above to the particular consideration of the Union Democrat in the House of Representatives, who were treated to so many sunny words before the opening of the Legislature were distributed. The terms of admission to the new party are quite easy, provided the applicants are honest—that point is insisted upon—and are willing to give up their principles and concede to the Republican party, of course there will be a perfect rush for admission upon such accommodating terms. We think we see Democrats by scores and by hundreds petitioning for admission into the Republican organization revised and improved.—*Patric & Union.*

Northern Rebels Return to Loyalty.

The Wisconsin Legislature has performed an act of wisdom.

In 1854 the notorious Sherman M. Booth, of Milwaukee, headed an abolition mob which rescued from the custody of the United States Marshal a fugitive slave, in that city. This was known as the “Glover Case.” Booth was indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Upon a writ of *habeas corpus* he was taken before the Supreme Court of the State, and that tribunal, deciding the law to be unconstitutional, discharged Booth from custody. Mr. Cushing, while Attorney General of the United States, had the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed it, affirming the constitutionality of the law. Booth was re-arrested and committed to prison, where he remained for some time, and until the fine was remitted by the President.

It will be seen from this that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin committed itself to the doctrine of secession, or nullification, for they are substantially the same.

In the Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1859, immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, repudiating the decision of the State Court, a series of resolutions was adopted, the terms of which are familiar to every political student. They committed the legislative and executive departments of the State, as fully as the Supreme Court had previously committed the judiciary, to the doctrine of nullification. They emphatically asserted the power of a State to nullify a law of Congress, even after the constitutionality of the law had been passed upon and affirmed by the court of last resort. In effect, the position in which Wisconsin was placed in 1859 is similar, in principle, to the position now occupied by South Carolina on the question of State Rights, but with this difference, that the loyal people of the Union are endeavoring to bring South Carolina to a sense of her constitutional obligations by the bayonet, Wisconsin for some reason escaped this alternative.

But now comes the bright side of the picture. On Friday last, the Wisconsin House of Representatives expunged, after several days' debate, from the records of the State, the nullification resolutions of 1859. They were denounced as treasonable, and voted to be treasonable, by the same men who have hitherto regarded them as the corner-stone of their political faith. Here is the expunging resolution, which was adopted with but seven votes in the negative:

“Resolved, That Joint Resolution No. 4 of the Legislature of this State of the year 1859, entitled ‘Joint Resolutions relative to the decision of the United States Supreme Court reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,’ be, and the same are hereby expunged.”

Bravely done, say we. But this was not all. The cup of contrition and repentance was not yet full, and at a single dash the Wisconsin House scattered the fine-spun theories by which Republicans seek to justify the personal liberty laws, and frankly acknowledged its obligations to yield “a willing and hearty support to the enforcement of the laws,” until their repeal or lawful abrogation.” The following is the

resolution, and it received but three negative votes.

“Resolved, That no State of this Union has the right to defy or resist the laws of the Federal Government, but should yield a willing and hearty support to the enforcement of the laws, unless such laws are unjust and deleterious in their operation, in which case the only rightful remedy lies in their repeal or lawful abrogation.”

This is a step in the right direction, if it is rather late. It is an emphatic endorsement of principles for the supremacy of which the Democratic party of Wisconsin has struggled since 1854.

Interesting Particulars of the Fight.

The Surrender of the Fort—First Thousand Rebel Infantry Cut and Run, Leaving Everything Behind them in their Flight.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondents give the following interesting account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry: Yesterday at 12 o'clock 30 minutes P. M. the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex—the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the Rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications. Keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, and then passing the island in full view of the Rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man being at quarters.

Every ear was strained to catch the Flag Officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati (for the time being the flagship), and having on board Flag Officer Foote, and next the Essex.

We advanced in line—the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when, at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed the example, and the enemy, no ways backward, gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for half an hour, but we steadily advanced toward the enemy, receiving the returning storm of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into their right and left.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely 40 minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck their colors, and such cheering and such wild excitement seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats cannot be imagined, much less described.

After the surrender, which was made to Commodore Foote by General Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found that the Rebel infantry numbered out of the fort, numbering four or five thousand men, had cut and run, leaving only an artillery company in command of the fort!

The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34-pounders, one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad.

Our ships dismounted two guns, driving the enemy through the embrasures. One of their 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding the gunners.

The Rebels captured claim to have had, but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men, the number all told of the prisoners taken. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything behind them in their flight and a vast deal of their plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman appeared disheartened. He thinks the capture of the fort is one of the most damaging blows of the war. On surrendering to Com. Foote he remarked, “I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer.”

Commodore Foote replied: “You did perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of water before I would have surrendered to you.”

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead and flying the Flag Officer's pennant, which was the chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Captain Stemple crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-two shots, some going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, through a forward port, then through the heavy bulkhead and going squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew.

Captain Porter and his Aid, S. P. Barton, and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in the direct line of the ball's passage. Barton being in the centre of the group the shot struck him on the top of the head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house and instantly killed Ford and Bride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers at the rash of the steam jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had only one man killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded, and five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis and Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought his guns to the last. Not a man finished, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It appears that at four o'clock this morning, Col. Friedman's cavalry, the Cameron Dragoons, numbering eight hundred men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court House for the purpose of capturing the Secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court House to Hunter's Mill, perhaps a distance of five miles, going with in half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court House.

They drove in all the Secession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Carolina and Stewart's Virginia cavalry. These they captured and this evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a big house, and on being surprised fired upon our scouts. One Rebel was killed, and Captain Wilson, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. Also a Sergeant was wounded. A transportation wagon belonging to the Rebels was captured, together with six horses, and several Col. riders.

There are 48,000 Jews in Austria.

Jan. 8, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned of
fers at Private Sale the Property in which
he now resides, situate in E. Middle street
Guttenberg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west
and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an
alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a full
two-story frame, Weatherboarded, with
Back-building; a well of water, with a pump-
it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such
as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and
grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1840. t

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia a fine as-
ortment of Photographs, and all articles
for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced
prices.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned of
ferat Private Sale the Property in which
he now resides, situate in East Middle street
between the houses of S. R. Tison on the west
and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an
alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a
two-story Frame, Weather-boarded, with
Back-building, is well of water, has a pump in
it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as
apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and
grapes, all the most choice.

JACOBIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1840. *tf*

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia a *fine* and
valuable assortment of Photographs, and
for Holiday presents, we offer at *reduced*
prices,
RYSON BROTHERS.

Holiday Presents.
JUST received from Philadelphia a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced prices.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Holiday Presents.
JUST received from Philadelphia a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced prices.
TYSON BROTHERS.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLER, at \$1 75 per annum in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLER.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1862.

NO. 21.

Two Dollars a Year.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Printing Establishment.

"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Muse.

BY REQUEST.

BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty there is nothing to man more costly than liberty."—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows

Are red with the sun—

When he sinks in his glory,

At the dawn of the day,

And calls on the planet

To blaze in the blue—

There is beauty, but where is the beauty to see

More proud than the light of a nation when free?

When the beautiful head

Of the bow is above,

Like a collar of light

On the beam of love—

When the moon in her midnight

Is floating on high,

Like a banner of silver

Hung out in the sky—

There is beauty, but earth has no beauty to see

More proud than the front of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,

Unvaried in hue,

When the shadows are veiling

The brow of the blue—

When the voice of the tempest,

At midnight is still,

And the spirit of solitude

Sails on the bill—

There is beauty, but where is the beauty to see

Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

Miscellaneous.

A Chapter on Boys.

Boys! What a world of frizzled heads,

dirty faces, chapped hands, and crooked,

toothless boots this simple little non-viable

suggests. Boys! Living, moving institutions

of mischief and sport! Creatures who run,

tumble, scratch, bite, scream, chatter, and

hammer their way through the world with

the greatest possible impudence and non-

chalance. They are the things which so

worry the dignity of Old Dame, who tries

to keep them in rows, but fails, for they are

the crooked pins—can't be kept straight.

They turn the house up side down, keep a

continual uproar in the streets, batter

things every way, make life a misery, and

threaten to pull creation to pieces. They

are all pervading. They are found in the

woods, in the fields, in the streets, in the

vicinity, in the cellar, in the barn, in church,

in taverns and saloons, in stores and shops,

on trees, under ground—everywhere; and

ever the same noisy, jostling, defiant busi-

ness. They wait not upon care, but away

they dash upon their reckless train, appar-

ently heedless of anything but the giddy

whirls of their sports—yet not a single

move is made, not a word is uttered by the

Old Governor but their ready eye and ear

catches it and lays it up in their storehouse

of incidents for future consideration.

Yankee and a Frenchman owned a

pig in co-partnership. When the killing

time came, they wished to divide the meat.

The Yankee was very anxious to divide so

that he could get both hind quarters, and

persuaded the Frenchman that the way to

divide was to cut it across the back. The

Frenchman agreed to do it on condition

that the Yankee would turn his back and

take the choice of pieces after it was cut in

two. The Yankee turned his back accord-

ingly.

Frenchman—Vich piece vill you have

—ze piece vill ze tail on him, or ze piece

eat haint got no tail?

Yankee—The piece with the tail on.

Frenchman—Zee vill garyon can take him,

I take ze ozer one.

Upon turning around, the Yankee found

the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck

it into the pig's mouth!

Bulls.—Specimens and varieties of the

famous animal are numerous. There are

the descriptive bulls of Bashan; the astro-

nomical bulls of Zodia; the mythological

Cretan bull slaughtered by Hercules; the

agricultural Durham bull; the ecclesiastical

bull of the Pope; the historical bull Apis,

of Egypt; the sacrificial bull of China;

the military bull on the old Roman

shield; the monetary bulls on "change;" the

juvenile bull at Cook Robin's funeral; the

musical Old Bull; the imperial John Bull;

the national Irish bull, and the American

Bull Run.

We respect and venerate the pulpit

and the true minister of God within their

proper sphere. But history and our own

experience prove to us that these are not

always con-sacrated to the duties and ser-

vice of that sphere? Indeed, we do not hesi-

tate to express our conviction that of this

moment the pulpit, in the occupancy of

thousands of professed ministers of God, is

the most disloyal thing in America, and has

been more guilty than the press, wicked as

that has been, in the instigation of those

deeds and practices which have caused the rupture

of our once happy Union.—Balt. Sun.

Before her marriage, the Queen of

England was a wayward and fitful young

woman—subject to the most variable capri-

ces, and entirely uncontrollable by her min-

isters. Shrewd politicians have always as-

cribed the calm and equable course of

British policy to the influence of Prince

Albert, who was one of the most shrewd and

accomplished diplomatists.

When Dr. Franklin was making his

first experiments in electricity, he wished

to try the effect on a hen, and while holding

the wire to the bird, it struggled and he re-

ceived the whole charge himself. On re-

covering from the shock, he good naturedly

remarked that "instead of killing a hen by

electricity he had nearly killed a goose."

In the space of forty years Mexico

has had no fewer than fifty-five different

governments.

One asked Mr. Patrick McGuire if he

knew Mr. T. Duff. "Know him?" answered

the other. "Why, he is a very near relative of mine;

he once proposed to marry my sister Kate."

Among the articles found in General

Zollicoffer's camp at Mill Spring, Kentucky,

were sixty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-

six thousand pounds of coffee and twelve

thousand pounds of tobacco.

A young and beautiful damsel near

Frankfort, Kentucky, having two lovers,

and not knowing which to prefer, settled

the matter by marrying one and eloping

with the other.

Caution is speed when danger is to

be passed.

It sounds oddly, but is all right

enough, that a spiritual shepherd often

marries one of his sheep.

What day in spring is commanded to go

ahead? March fourth.

What is that which looks like a cat, is

not a cat and yet is a cat? A kitten.

How does a young man of genuine in-

tegrity resemble a thief. He is difficult to

find.

A German writer observes that in A-

merica there is such a scarcity of thieves they

are obliged to offer a reward for their discov-

ery.

Mr. Gripes, the usurer, to whom a six-

pence always looks as large as a cart-wheel, is

in the habit of holding his breath while the

tailor measures him so that his garments will

require less cloth.

Some of the medical journals are much

distracted about the custom of lying in bed;

the habit of lying out of bed, we think, a

great deal more to be guarded against.

No doubt honesty is the best policy, but

those who do honest things merely because

they think it good policy are not honest.

Spain that you may speed, if fast that you

may feast; labor that you may live; and run

that you may rest.

Duhalities and strong men. Like sleep

and razor, are made for each other.

The story that Mrs. Eunice Bradley, re-

siding in Tolland county, Ohio, had recently

been blessed with eight children at a birth,

turns out to be untrue.

The Committee on the Investigation of

Contracts have, before them several contracts

signed by Simon Cameron as Secretary of War,

though he sent a communication to Congress

declaring that he had never made any contracts

all such being drawn up by the heads of de-

partments.

Pulpit politicians are poor things in this

country, and there are many indications that

this style of preaching has about ceased.

The falling off of \$100,000 in the revenue from

a Beecher's pew in one year, is not the least

significant among the signs.—Hartford Times.

A battle with a Mosquito.—A few days since

a desperate and rather novel battle occurred

in Swatara township, this county, between

a young man named Ulrich, and a large mos-

quito. It appears that while Mr. Ulrich was

walking along the Union Canal he noticed a

mosquito in a field, selected behind some bushes. Quickly moving up

to the animal, he thought with one blow to

be quick dead at his feet. But not so easily

done. The net, on the application of the

young man's boot, showed battle, and made

at him like a savage dog, compelling Mr. U-

lrich to retreat a short distance. The animal,

however, took advantage of his victory, and

followed its assailant, making several at-

tempts at the throat of the young man, for-

tunately succeeding only in tearing his vest

and coat. At this stage of the battle—both

belligerents pretty near exhausted—the

young man happily prepared a stick, and

soon ended the battle by taking the life of

the fighting rat. That a mosquito would at-

tack a man or give battle is something new,

at least to us; but we have the above from

authority that dare not be questioned.—

Madisonian (Pa.) Journal.

A Singular Case.—There is a woman now

living in Freeport, Illinois, who is deaf,

having been so from infancy, and yet, with-

out the aid of hearing, is enabled to carry

on a conversation with her husband and

children, which is perfectly intelligible and

answers all ordinary purposes.

She is said to understand all her husband

says by the motion of his lips simply. Her

little child of four years is also easily under-

stood, and all his wants attended to, through

the same medium. The parents are both

said to be intelligent and well-educated per-

sons. The gentleman himself was at one

time president of the Boston Mercantile

Association, and is now engaged in the

mercantile business at his place of residence.

Larceny.—A negro was arrested yesterday

and committed to jail by Justice Beader, to

answer the charge of larceny. It appears

that he coolly and deliberately stole two

pieces of cloth from the store door of Daniel

Eppley. He gave the name of Richard

Johnston, and acknowledged himself a fugi-

tive slave, and said he came here in com-

pany with three others. If this is the kind

of chatties we get now, what may we expect

if the Abolitionists carry out their schemes

of freeing the slaves, and pouring upon us

a horde of thieves and beggars, who can only

be kept in the paths of rectitude by a

task-master?—Harrisburg paper.

Punishment of a Murderer in Michigan.—Wm.

D. King was convicted in Michigan, last

week, of a murder marked by very atrocious

circumstances. In accordance with the law

of the State, he was taken to the State pris-

on, there to endure solitary confinement for

life. From the time he enters his cell he

will never see a face again. His meals are

conveyed to him through an opening in his

cell, and when it becomes necessary for hu-

man beings to approach him, they are hood-

ed so as to conceal their features.

American Oysters in France.—M. Casta, a

Frenchman, has succeeded in transporting to

Hayre, from Baltimore and other places

in North America, and acclimating, two new

species of oyster of a very delicious kind.

The same attempt is to be made in other

parts of France.

A Good Speculation.—Variety is the spice

of life, but the variety of the tariff has given

life to spice, one merchant having realized,

on the rise of pepper alone, \$80,000.—Boston

Bulletin.

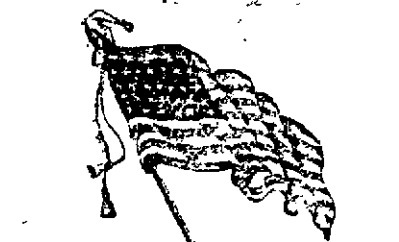
It sounds oddly, but is all right

enough, that a spiritual shepherd often

marries one of his sheep.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GATTSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1862.

Congressional.

In the United States Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Davis (Ky.) presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the discussion of the negro question, and attend to the business of the country, sustain the President and General McClellan, and support the Constitution.

Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull presented abolition petitions.

In the House, Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) by unanimous consent, presented a petition from Philadelphia, proposing that on the 22d day of February, Washington's Farewell Address be read in either House of Congress, by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of the members of both branches, and that the President and his Cabinet, the Ex-Presidents, Judges of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments, officers of the army and navy and distinguished citizens be invited to attend, and that the proceedings of the day including the prayer, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed. That the address or portions of it be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard as the highest incentive to our brave defenders. The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect.

Mr. Lovjoy (Ill.) proposed an amendment, that at the same time the Declaration of Independence, and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring, be read. Aye—yeas 78, nays 57.

Mr. Crittenden's resolution, as thus amended, was then adopted.

The Senate, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution to celebrate the 22d of February by the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a lengthy series of resolutions "declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right." The position taken therein is that by secession the law is overthrown within the borders of those States, so as to put them in a territorial condition, and thus render slavery illegal therein. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House determined, after considerable debate, that the Hon. Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat as a member from Virginia. Yeas 40, nays 85. Mr. McPherson voted in the affirmative.

The Senate on Thursday, after a long debate, passed the bill from the House, in an amended form authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes. The clause making them a legal tender was retained in the bill, but an amendment was adopted allowing them to be funded in two years' bonds bearing 7-10 per cent. interest.

Whatever speculations may be indulged concerning the sphere of duties of the General in Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War.

Another expedition, to be placed under the command of Gen. Butler, is being fitted out at Boston. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores consist of the ships Undaunted, North America, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Parley and Western Empire; also steamers. The 14th Maine Regiment, 1st Maine battery, 2d Vermont battery and 4th Massachusetts battery of the New England division have embarked. The entire division will consist of about ten thousand men. At what point it is intended to strike is not known.

General Heintzelman, it is said, is to be placed in command of a new grand expedition to the South, the details of which are as yet kept secret.

Gen. Hunter declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong hand and summary process.

The Secretary of War directs that officers and soldiers who are or may be taken prisoners shall, during imprisonment, be entitled to the same pay as if in active service.

The unfortunate town of Harper's Ferry was again the scene of stirring events on Friday week, resulting in the greater portion of it being reduced to ashes. A Rebel flag of truce having approached the river a boat was sent over to them, which was fired upon and one of the boatmen killed. Colonel Geary immediately ordered the shelling of the houses in which the Rebel riflemen were concealed, including the Wager Hotel, all of which were subsequently burned. Another Rebel flag approached the river, but Colonel Geary warned them off, refusing to receive it.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, an Episcopal clergyman, was arrested for treason, at Alexandria, on Sunday week, for refusing to pray for the President as it is in the regular forms.

Petitions are being daily presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, for a law to prevent the immigration into that State of negroes from the neighboring States.

"Timothy Tibcomb"—Dr. Holland—says that four requisites are needful for a man to procure admission into good society—Blood, Breeding, Brains and Bullion.—The latter is the surest of all.

With the taking of Fort Henry the United States flag now flies at certain points in all the seceded States, except Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

What Gen. McClellan has Done.

When General McClellan shall be ready to make any great movement in Virginia, he will take the field in person, and during his absence from Washington, it is probable that the ordinary duties of the "General Commanding the Armies of the United States" will be assumed by the President, acting through the War Department, or some other arrangement will be made by which McClellan will be enabled to do what he desires. If he were to continue the routine duties of the Commanding General he must remain a fixture in the Capital, and this is not at all according to the wishes of that gallant officer. He has made a grand army, and he has planned the campaign.

In the present position of the forces, says the *Journal of Commerce*, there is reason to believe that the progress of events in the West, and on the Eastern coast, may soon make the desired opportunity for active operations in Virginia. These operations will not be an attack on Manassas, but whatever they are, we have no doubt they will reflect the highest honor and praise on the young Commander, whose coolness, judgment, and magnificent abilities have brought the entire army to its present condition in all parts of the country, and have prepared it for the movement soon to be made.

The infamous system of attacks on his character not only continues, but is just now carried on with malicious determination. The radical press seem desirous of discouraging the nation by convincing them that the last three months have accomplished nothing. No man of sense can review these months without according to General McClellan the highest commendation. Every success of the Union forces has been the result of his efforts. The army has grown into its present shape under his labors, unwearied, persevering industry and skill. Not an hour has been thrown away. Not a point has been overlooked. Not a possibility of improvement has been neglected.

No one who has not diligently examined it can appreciate the herculean labors which have been performed by the General-in-Chief during these months. It is the object of his enemies now to force full public opinion, and if possible deprive him of any glory to result from his work. That such plans shall be vain, and that of thinking Americans will ensure. The present aspect of the radical newspapers, after the failure of their insane plan to overthrow the Union for the sake of erecting on its ruins a "higher law" government, would be pitiable were it not for the persistent malice with which they continue their enmity to Gen. McClellan. Let the nation understand that the army now in its hands has succeeded in their designs to destroy him, if they had even been able to divert him from the line of duty to which they attacked, the present array of strength would never have been made, and the hope of the Union would have been in reality as dark as the radical papers in their elation and disappointment seek to represent it. When a newspaper of this class contains an attack on the Commanding General, it may generally be regarded as presumptive evidence that he has given the nation some new proof of his ability and has shown its enemies some new reason for believing their cause hopeless. There is a striking resemblance now in the remarks made on McClellan by the secessionists and the abolitionists. Both abuse him heartily, and both seem to regard him as the grand enemy of their plans. Is not the coincidence remarkable?

Sick of the Negro.

The *Journal of Commerce* says the following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of two hundred and forty-one out of two hundred and fifty-four voters:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the information made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty, and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families:

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law so stringent in its provisions as to totally prohibit any negroes from entering into, settling or holding property in Ohio.

And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be fully and promptly enforced.

Coming from Ohio, this movement is very ungracious, for, excepting Massachusetts, that State has manifested more solicitude for the negro than any other, and should at least take her full share of all the negroes that may be emancipated.

A Dilemma.

At the recent election in Illinois for members of a Constitutional Convention, the Democrats achieved a glorious victory, literally sweeping the State. Consequently, the Convention, which has just convened at the State Capitol, contains a large majority of Democrats—in fact, nearly three-fourths of the body are members of that party. The Republicans are very much worried at this, and are fearing (poor souls) lest the Convention should by its action secessionize the State. But a lucky idea occurs to them in the midst of their gloom and despondency, which is that the Government should arrest by a *laure de cachet* the Democratic members of the Convention and confine them in Fort Warren. This ridiculous proposition we find in a letter to the New York *Times* from Chicago. Such a proceeding would be a slight stretch of power, the letter admits, but then just to think of the unparalleled audacity of the Democrats in out-voting the Republicans.

The City Election.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "The official returns of the City Election will be found in our local columns. The poll was very heavy, considering that more than 500 of our voters, at least four-fifths of them Democrats, are now in the army, and the contest was one of the most spirited we have ever witnessed at any election. The means resorted to by the opposition were anything but creditable to those concerned in the desperate effort to break down the Democracy of the city. Slander, misrepresentation, falsehood and defamation against the Democratic candidate for Mayor were the principal weapons used by the unprincipled combination, and money was freely lavished to corrupt the voters. But it all did not avail. The people—the honest masses—took the matter in hand, and gave such a rebuke to the coalition as their base and infamous conduct deserved."

Arrest of Gen. Stone.

Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Stone was arrested at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning and taken to Fort Lafayette, upon the following charges:

1st.—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.
2d.—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3d.—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build Forts strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation.

4th.—For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the commanding general, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered. The New York Herald announces the arrest of General Stone at Fort Lafayette, and adds:

In order to avoid exciting suspicion, both of the prisoners were directed by Post Marshal George Porter to travel in a citizen's dress from Washington to New York. Upon arrival in this city Captain Snyder proceeded at once with General Stone to Fort Lafayette, and committed him to the charge of the commanding officer of that post.

General Stone expressed surprise at his arrest. It is stated that he is entirely innocent of having committed any act of disloyalty, and asserts, with seeming confidence, that he has no fears of the consequences, and will soon be at liberty again if justice is done.

Great complaint has been made against the General of late, because he ordered some slaves to be taken to the Virginia side, opposite to Foculville, and also because General Stone has allowed Smoot to run his mill day and night for the accommodation of the rebel army, when it could easily have been destroyed by the guns of General Stone. It is stated that General Stone's reason for not destroying Smoot's mill is, that the latter is a boy in size, an evidence of which fact the rebels seized and confiscated all of his horses, and would not allow his negroes to go back when sent under our flag of truce.

Gen. Stone is a native of Massachusetts, graduated at West Point, and distinguished himself in Mexico. Some accounts state that his arrest was ordered by Gen. McClellan, on account of damaging facts which have come to his knowledge, whilst others have it that the arrest grows out of the misrepresentations of Abolitionists, who have resolved on his fall, because he would not accept their views in regard to fugitive slaves along his line. The court martial will doubtless act as law and justice shall dictate.

Arrest of Gen. Crittenden.

The Nashville (Tenn.) papers announce that General George B. Crittenden, in the Confederate army, who commanded in conjunction with General Zollicoffer, at the battle of Somerset, Ky., has been arrested on very serious charges. Gen. C. is a son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and his friends allege that the charges against him are unfounded. The Nashville papers, however, comment severely upon his conduct, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts:

The Nashville *Gazette* has a slashing article on the "Sin of Drunkenness," pointing out the application of his comments directly to Gen. Crittenden. It says of that officer:

But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is, we repeat to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the lamented Zollicoffer, the devoted heart of Southern patriots might not today be lacerated and overwhelmed with grief almost insupportable. We think we have the right to say that the cause leading to this great disaster to our arms will disclose the fact that Gen. Crittenden was, at the time of the action, in an almost heavy state of intoxication, and has been so almost incessantly, since the capture of the fort in connection with the Confederate army. We shall feel a little astonished if this investigation does not also connect with Crittenden's crime of drunkenness the greater sins of treason, treachery, and cowardice.

The Nashville *Union* defends Gen. Crittenden and says:

We are fully satisfied that great injustice has been done him by the damaging reports which have obtained circulation. A just and generous public will correct any errors of judgment which they may have inadvertently fallen into, and to a brave and patriotic officer, who has gallantly exposed himself in the defense.

The Horse Contracts.

The recent speech of Van Wyck in Congress on the shameful frauds of Pennsylvania horse contractors, has created quite a commotion. After alluding to the outrageous frauds practiced on the Government in the purchase for Colonel Williams' regiment, he said:—"There is yet another case. I refer to the contract to purchase one thousand horses, to be delivered at Huntington, Pennsylvania. Such a horse market the world never saw. Horses, with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors, were taken; and if a horse uttered common decency he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract for a month, at thirty-nine cents per day, and they were sublet to farmers, from twenty-four to twenty-six cents. Over four hundred of these horses were sent with Colonel Wynkoop's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburgh report some actually so worthless they were left on the docks. The remaining five hundred were left at Huntington for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Government." Mr. Van Wyck is right about the quality of these horses.

A worse looking lot of animals we never saw together; and no man but a knave would have foisted such brutes upon the Government at any price.—*Patriot & Union*.

The City Election.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "The official returns of the City Election will be found in our local columns. The poll was very heavy, considering that more than 500 of our voters, at least four-fifths of them Democrats, are now in the army, and the contest was one of the most spirited we have ever witnessed at any election. The means resorted to by the opposition were anything but creditable to those concerned in the desperate effort to break down the Democracy of the city. Slander, misrepresentation, falsehood and defamation against the Democratic candidate for Mayor were the principal weapons used by the unprincipled combination, and money was freely lavished to corrupt the voters. But it all did not avail. The people—the honest masses—took the matter in hand, and gave such a rebuke to the coalition as their base and infamous conduct deserved."

TAKING OF ROANOKE ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS!

Complete Success of the Expedition.

2,500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED.

The Federal Troops Advancing.

GREAT CARNAGE.

PORTER'S MOVES. Feb. 11.—By the flag of truce to-day Southern papers were received, bringing news of the complete success of Gen. Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants, who fled in consternation towards Norfolk and other points.

The town was previously burned, whether by their shells or by the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the great defeat of the rebel army arrived in Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and produced the most intense excitement. The previous news received there had been very satisfactory and encouraging, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over 2,000 efficient fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed, to go to Norfolk.

The rebel gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and no doubt was also destroyed.

One report received at Norfolk says that 70 and another only 25 escaped from Roanoke Island.

Gen. Hughes telegraphed to Richmond that he had captured the island and had escaped.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this (Tuesday) morning says, in a leading editorial, "The loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war."

The intelligence brought by the telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed. Over 2,500 have been taken from the island, and exposed to all the horrors of the human race. They resisted with courage, but when 18,000 Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras on a large scale."

THE VERY LATEST.

The following is the very latest. We copy from the Norfolk *Day Book* of this (Tuesday) morning:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

"The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday (Sunday) about seven o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding no chance to be saved, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left was still in flames."

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of our little fleet except the "Taney" or "Purcell." Our informant is not clear as to which of the two was captured, but he says that the "Taney" was captured, and the "Purcell" was destroyed.

"It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, they are all safe in consequence of which they were not fired upon, and so they were not killed."

"The disaster to our little fleet was attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supplies of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to prevent them from doing so, and on this account they were forced to surrender."

"All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier."

"It represents our loss at 500 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1,500 killed. Great heaps of arms and accoutrements were found lying about the place. While coming up the road leading to the fort our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire the rebels were terribly injured. But the places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled."

"Rock Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they fought till all were slain, and fell bleeding to the ground."

"There is no reason to believe that had Col. Huntington, with his artillery, been on the island it would not have been forced to surrender. The lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand the rebels perhaps would never have been able to land on the island."

"Colonel Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding he mistook Elizabeth City for the place of destination."

"Capt. Taylor, of this city, is represented as having distinguished himself."

"The prisoners taken are many more than we could accommodate, and are being more than rumors, we prefer withholding them."

"Among these rumors, however, there is one worthy of notice, that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance on his way to this city, but so far as we are able to learn there is no truth whatever in this statement, and we can only account for it by supposing that the name of the general was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed."

RECAPITULATION OF THE NEWS AT OLD POINT.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the two was that were attached to the expedition.

The above news, received to-day at Old Point, occasioned much rejoicing.

A steamer with the official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners, captured, numbering at least two thousand, will no doubt be here in a few days.

All the Southern papers received are unanimous in admitting the complete victory of our troops, and that the loss of the island and the rebel fleet is a very serious disaster.

LATER YET.

The official and other reports of the affair at Roanoke Island, make clearer the confused and exaggerated statements before received and given to the public. The battle, or rather the battles, did not result in so great a loss of life as at first reported, but the complete success of the expedition is fully confirmed. The fighting was continued until night, and resumed early the next morning. The Federals, after suffering a loss reported at thirty-five killed and two hundred wounded, succeeded in defeating the Confederate forces, capturing the island and one field battery, numbering at least two thousand and three hundred prisoners. Large quantities of arms, ammunition and some seven hundred horses were also taken. The Confederate loss is estimated at thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

The Confederate flag was destroyed near Elizabeth City by a number of gunboats under command of Com. Rowan, after a sharp engagement with the boats and a battery on Cobb's Point. Com. Lynch, the commander of the Confederate fleet, with his chief officers, escaped and had reached Norfolk.

The town of Elizabeth City was not entirely burned, as at first reported, the fire being extinguished before more than half of it was destroyed. Elenton was occupied on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, without opposition.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE PORTER GUARDS.—Camp Stanton.

—We understand that about \$12,000 were required to pay the Porter Guards, up to January 1st. This covered only the pay of the officers and men. The expenses of the Commissary Department are not from another source. A large proportion of the money received by the Regiment was immediately forwarded home, to families and relatives—many of the men retaining only a light "reserve," to answer for their little wants until next pay day, which is expected to "arrive" about the 1st of March.

The small debts contracted by the Porter Guards previous to the coming of the Paymaster, were promptly liquidated by each and all, showing that they are honest as well as well-behaved. Every day confirms us more and more in the good opinion we formed of the Regiment upon its arrival here.

Their present location has been named "Camp Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War—a well-chosen designation. The barracks are very comfortable, and the men pleased with the change. The general health of the Regiment is good. There are but few sick, and none seriously.

REJOICING.—The Porter Guards had a grand parade, the town bells were rung, and cannon fired, on Saturday afternoon, in honor of the brilliant victory at Roanoke Island. The demonstration was a most spirited one, such as has rarely been presented in our usually quiet borough.

The Porter Guard Band were out in the Democratic Band Chariot, discoursing most excellent music, and attracting more than usual attention.

ATTACHED.—The Thomas A. Scott or Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, now guarding the line of the Northern Central railroad between the State line and Baltimore city, has lately been attached to the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Duryea, of Big Bethel renown. The regiment will soon be relieved by one of the regiments stationed at Camp Curtis. The Eighty-seventh have had a long siege of it and been in active duty as the force on the Potomac.—*Patriot & Union*.

Capt. Martin's and Capt. Pfeiffer's Companies, of this county, are attached to the Eighty-seventh. To what point they will be removed has not been announced.

OBSERVE!—The following pertinent suggestions should be read by every man who neglects to take a paper published in his own town, or the one nearest his place of residence:—"Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my country paper take—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be let him repent—and have the Compiler to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter, he, in advance, should pay the printer."

The Anniversary Celebration of the Sabbath School of the German Reformed Church will take place on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst. The exercises promise to be of an unusually interesting character. The public are invited to attend.

JOSEPH DELANEY, Esq., of the House at Harrisburg, has our thanks for Legislative favors.

L. B. Letter from Camp Curtis was received too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

Bushey's counsel was engaged all last week in taking testimony, but proving little or nothing to damage Mr. Myers's case.

There will be a Grand Reunion Ball at Francis J. Wilson's Hotel, in Abbotstown, on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

An election for a President and six Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company will be held on Monday, the 3rd day of March.

The President of the Ladies' Relief Association desires us to return thanks to Mr. John W. Hertz, of Strasburg, for the nice present of Strabens, Eggs and Butter, which she received from him for the Hospital.—*Scotland*.

The friends of Mr. Thomas J. Hines, who was recently killed near Shippenburg, offer a reward of \$25 for the gold watch of the deceased, which, it appears, mysteriously disappeared at the time of the accident.

No doubt it was taken from his pocket by a vile wretch who would plunder the dead. We envy him not the remorse which must be his.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Communicated.

BIRTH-NIGHT JUBILEE.—The literary exercises of the "Franklin Literary Association" of Muncieburg, on Saturday evening, 22d inst., will be as follows:

Oration—"Washington"—C. H. Fulwiler.

Essay—"Love of Country"—W. J. McClure.

Lecture—"The Town and Country"—E. W. Stable.

Oration—"Our Country"—J. Comfort.

Essay—"American Literature"—O. J. Hartzel.

Music—Vocal and Instrumental—by Mr. W. H. SHROEDER and Class.

"Star" and "Sentinel" please copy.

Terrible Calamity.—A whole family burned up.—Early on Monday morning last a terrible calamity happened at a mining village, situated some six miles from Pottsville, called Thomaston. By some means not yet discovered, fire was communicated to a small one story log house, in which resided a man named Thomas Connell, his wife, four grown up children, and a girl named Bridget Condon. Before assistance could be rendered, the building had been burned to the ground, and a mass of blackened bones was all that was left of its inmates.

The origin of the fire so terrible in its consequences, will probably never be discovered, as none of the occupants of the dwelling escaped.

Bronchitis.—From Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio,—"Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis, by the use of your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with a relief at all comparing with that experienced from the Troches." Brown's Bronchial Troches are sold by all Druggists.

The first Ball ever given at the Presidential Mansion, came off on Wednesday night week. It was gotten up regardless of expense, and is pronounced a "magnificent affair."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FORT DONELSON ATTACKED.

Desperate Fighting.

The telegraph brings important news from Tennessee. Gen. Grant, at the head of a force of forty thousand men, left Fort Henry on Wednesday morning, and reached Paducah the same day to go up the Cumberland river, making in all fifty thousand men against it. The army under Gen. Grant reached the fort on Thursday morning, and completely invested it. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing commenced at an early hour and continued briskly all day. Three of the gunboats had arrived up the Cumberland, and had engaged the fort. The Confederate force within the entrenchments is supposed to be about fifteen thousand men, and were defending the fort with much spirit. Generals Pillow, Floyd, Johnson and Buckner were among the troops in command. The latest dispatches represent that the fighting at some points had been quite desperate, and it was believed that the fort would soon be stormed.

The loss on both sides, so far as known, is supposed to be about 100 killed and wounded.

From a dispatch dated St. Louis, on Friday, it appears that the Federal army has again occupied Springfield, Mo. A short engagement took place, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates and the capture of a large amount of their stores and ammunition. No further details have been received.

Later intelligence from Fort Royal states that it was generally understood there that an attack would be made on Fort Jackson and Savannah on Monday last. About ten thousand men accompanied the expedition.

(By Special Express to The Compiler.)

A GREAT VICTORY!

Fort Donelson Taken, with 14,000 Prisoners!

A dispatch reached Hanover by telegraph at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, announcing the Surrender of Fort Donelson, with 14,000 Prisoners.—*Beauregard among the number!*

This intelligence, contained in a dispatch from Cincinnati, was generally credited in Baltimore, and newspaper extras were accordingly issued.

We have the above by special express from Hanover.

The *Proprietor* of the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says: "Taxes will be imposed upon everything that can possibly bear them. This I have from a member of it. From what can be heard from gentlemen who are in constant communication with the committee, I judge that a tax will be imposed upon all newspaper issues, by the hundred or thousand."

Upon all kinds of business paper a stamp will be laid; for instance, upon notes, contracts, bills of lading, upon all kinds of legal paper, probably upon all writs brought in the courts, even down to the justices' courts. All vessels loading for home ports will have to pay a special tax, bank checks will do the same, manufacturers will pay taxes upon the goods they manufacture, distilled liquors will pay a heavy tax, and it is not impossible that all passengers on railways will have to pay the government something for traveling. Of course the railway companies, not the individual passengers, will pay it to the government, but as the railways will raise the fare in proportion it will in the end come out of travelers.

The steamer Jara has arrived at Port, and with dates from Europe to the 30th and 31st instant, five days later than brought by the America. The Emperor in his address to the French Corps

R. F. McILHENY

Jan. 27, 1893

Removals.

The undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals in the Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year. Terms low. Removals made with promptness—no delay, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THOMP,
March 12, '90. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at **STICKNEY'S**

LYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy muslin, gilded frames and plated looking glass, &c., &c., and which they are selling at

Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1869 Sm.

Ladies,
If you call at Falmestock's you will find
a handsome DRINK GOODS in town.
French Calicoes, Colored Merinos, Col-
ored Merinos, All Wool, as low as 75 c.
a yard. Call soon.

FALMESTOCK BROTHERS
Oct. 28, 1861

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED
Q. What is the price of G. CAIR's best HOSE
so cheap for cash? Because he buys for
and buys nothing but a good article, and
at a very short profit. Ladies and Gentlemen
give him a call. Don't forget the place.
Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 1861]

G. CAIR has just received a very
large assortment of Gent's Cotton Hosiery.
Come and examine them.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for \$1. at the
celestial Sky-light Gallery, York st.
opposite the Bank.

County Offices, and Counting Houses furnished with Blank Books, made of the best linen paper and on the most reasonable terms. Binding every description executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders by mail promptly attended to. [Aug. 25, 1861. 3c]

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to Cletlan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where can at all times be found ready to attend to business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. him a call. [Dec. 3, 1861. 3c]

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Notice.
JACOB STOVER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Stover, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Liberty township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against the same to present them for authentication for settlement.
FREDERICK MCINTIRE, Adm'r.
Dec. 30, 1861. *et.*
T**YSON'S** fifty cent pictures are soon to be put on sale. They are water proof and

Townslay Ahead.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING and REPAIRING business in all the different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
A. M. TOWNSLEY
Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSES and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIR ROOFING and SPOTTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and so compared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1867. P. BAUGHN

MILLINERS and others will find a